10/070,853
L/Cook 3/3/06

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:27:49 ON 03 MAR 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:28:07 ON 03 MAR 2006

L1	3935	S (SODIUM THIOCYANATE)
L2	149	S L1 AND FRACTION?
L3	67	S L1 AND PEPTIDE?
L4	1	S L1 AND ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L5	45	DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6	40	S L5 AND PD<2001
L7	30	S L1 AND REVIEW
L8	23	DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9	1	S L8 AND PEPTIDE?
L10	22	S L8 NOT L9
L11	16	S L10 AND PD<2001
L12	1	S L1 AND TFA?

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:27:49 ON 03 MAR 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 13:28:07 ON 03 MAR 2006

L1	3935	S (SODIUM THIOCYANATE)
L2	149	S L1 AND FRACTION?
L3	67	S L1 AND PEPTIDE?
L4	1	S L1 AND ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L5	45	DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (22 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6	40	S L5 AND PD<2001
L7	30	S L1 AND REVIEW
L8	23	DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (7 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9	1	S L8 AND PEPTIDE?
L10	22	S L8 NOT L9
L11	16	S L10 AND PD<2001
L12	1	S L1 AND TFA?

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d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:42:17 ON 03 MAR 2006)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 14:42:49 ON 03 MAR 2006
L1          3670 S (SODIUM THIOCYANATE)
L2             3 S L1 AND RIA?
L3             2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L4            50 S L1 AND PEPTIDE?
L5            38 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6             9 S L5 AND BIND?

=>
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ANSWER 2 OF 3 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN DUPLICATE 2

AN 82111797 EMBASE
DN 1982111797
TI Purification and characterization of mouse beta-2 microglobulin: Allelic variants from two different strains.
AU Ramanathan L.; Dubois G.C.; Robinson E.A.; Appella E.
CS Lab. Cell Biol., Natl. Cancer Inst., NIH, Bethesda, MD 20205, United States
SO Molecular Immunology, (1982) Vol. 19, No. 3, pp. 435-446. .
CODEN: IMCHAZ
CY United Kingdom
DT Journal
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
LA English
ED Entered STN: 911209
Last Updated on STN: 911209
AB Beta-2 microglobulin (β2M) is a 12,000 dalton protein associated with membrane-bound cell surface antigens. Variants of β2M, β2MA and β2MB, were first detected by Michaelson et al. (Immunogenetics II, 93-95, 1980). An improved method was used to purify β2MA and β2MB from BALB/c and C57BL/6 mouse livers, respectively. Reproducible yields of 10% were obtained. The purifications were accomplished by a 3 M **sodium thiocyanate** (NaSCN) extraction of a crude membrane **fraction**, an acid precipitation step, gel filtration on Sephadex G-75 and ion-exchange chromatography on DEAE-cellulose and CM-cellulose in that order. The elution profile of β2MA and β2MB on the ion-exchange columns was found to be different, indicating the presence of structural changes, β2MA was found to be more acidic (pI = 7.35) than β2MB (pI = 7.68) by isoelectric focusing in gels. Complete sequence analysis of β2MA and partial sequence analysis of β2MB (61 of 99 residues) were performed by automated Edman degradation of the intact chain and of the overlapping **peptides** obtained by: (a) tryptic cleavage at arginines after acetimidation of lysine side chains, (b) BNPS-skatole cleavage at tryptophan residues and (c) hydroxylamine cleavage at asparagine-glycine linkages. A comparison of the primary structure of β2MA to the partial amino acid sequence obtained for β2MB revealed a single amino acid substitution (aspartic acid for alanine at position 85) that accounts for the differences in biochemical properties observed.
CT Medical Descriptors:
*protein purification
animal experiment
heredity
mouse
Drug Descriptors:
*beta 2 microglobulin
gene product
RN (beta 2 microglobulin) 9066-69-7

ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2002:27947 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200027947
TI Efficient elution of functional **proteins** in affinity chromatography.
AU Firer, M. A. [Reprint author]
CS Immunology Laboratory, E. Katzir Biotechnology Program, Research Institute, College of Judea and Samaria, Ariel, 44837, Israel
firer@research.yosh.ac.il
SO Journal of Biochemical and Biophysical Methods, (30 October, 2001) Vol. 49, No. 1-3, pp. 433-442. print.
CODEN: JBBMDG. ISSN: 0165-022X.
DT Article
General Review; (Literature Review)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 26 Dec 2001
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002
AB Many elution buffers are in use for the retrieval of **proteins** from affinity columns. While the aim of these buffers is to dissociate the various chemical bonds that make up **protein-protein** interactions and return the target **protein** to the mobile phase in active form, there is considerable difference of opinion as to which buffer is more suitable for particular applications. This **review** examines the chemical effect of various elution buffers on **protein -protein** interactions in the context of affinity chromatography and examines strategies that may be used for selection of an appropriate buffer.
CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Methods and Techniques
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ammonium hydroxide; elution buffers; ethylene glycol; functional **proteins**: efficient elution; glycine; guanadine thiocyanate; magnesium chloride; sodium carbonate; sodium iodide; **sodium thiocyanate**; urea
IT Methods & Equipment
affinity chromatography: liquid chromatography, purification method
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
biological interactions; immunoaffinity; **protein-protein** interactions
RN 1336-21-6 (ammonium hydroxide)
107-21-1 (ethylene glycol)
56-40-6 (glycine)
7786-30-3 (magnesium chloride)
497-19-8 (sodium carbonate)
7681-82-5 (sodium iodide)
540-72-7 (**sodium thiocyanate**)
57-13-6 (urea)

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d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:14:44 ON 03 MAR 2006)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:15:00 ON 03
     MAR 2006
L1          3935 S (SODIUM THIOCYANATE)
L2           126 S L1 AND FRACTION
L3            67 S L1 AND PEPTIDE
L4             7 S L2 AND L3
L5             3 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6            39 S L1 AND REVIEW?
L7             1 S L6 AND PEPTIDE?
L8             8 S L6 AND PROTEIN?
L9             3 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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ANSWER 5 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:294427 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396012652
TI Studies in C-terminal sequencing: New reagents for the synthesis of peptidylthiohydantoins.
AU Shenoy, Narmada R.; Shively, John E.; Bailey, Jerome M. [Reprint author]
CS Beckman Res. Inst. City Hope, Div. Immunol., 1450 E. Duarte Rd., Duarte, CA 91010, USA
SO Journal of Protein Chemistry, (**1993**) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 195-205.
CODEN: JPCHD2. ISSN: 0277-8033.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 1993
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jan 1995
AB In previous studies aimed at the sequencing of **peptides** and proteins from the carboxy terminus, we have derivatized the C-terminus to a thiohydantoin using acetic anhydride and trimethylsilylisothiocyanate (TMS-ITC) and subsequently hydrolyzed it to form a shortened **peptide** capable of further degradation and an amino acid thiohydantoin which can be identified by reverse-phase HPLC. Current limitations to this chemistry include an inability to derivatize proline and low yields with asparagine and aspartic acid residues (Bailey et al., 1992). In an attempt to solve some of these problems, we have investigated the use of reagents other than acetic anhydride for the activation of the C-terminal carboxylic acid. These include 2-fluoro-1-methylpyridinium tosylate, 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide, and acetyl chloride. Addition of TMS-ITC to **peptides** activated by the 2-halo-pyridinium salts formed the expected peptidylthiohydantoin, but in addition formed a **peptide** chemically modified at the C-terminus which was blocked to C-terminal which was blocked to C-terminal sequence analysis. This derivative was not obtained when either acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride was used for activation. Formation of this derivative was found to require the presence of an isothiocyanate reagent in addition to the halo-pyridinum salt. **Sodium thiocyanate**, TMS-ITC, and a new reagent for thiohydantoin synthesis, tributyltinisothiocyanate (TBSn-ITC), were all found to be capable of forming this analogue. Structural elucidation of the C-terminally modified amino acid revealed it to be a 2-imino-pyridinium analogue. Formation of this C-terminally blocked **peptide** could be minimized by the use of the 2-chloro-pyridinium reagent, rather than the 2-fluoro reagent, and by performing the reaction at a temperature of 50 degree C or lower. The 2-halo-pyridinium reagents offer potential advantages over the use of acetic anhydride for activation of the C-terminal carboxylic acid. These include: milder reaction conditions, faster reaction times, and the ability to sequence through C-terminal aspartic acid. The TBSn-ITC reagent was found to be comparable to TMS-ITC for formation of peptidylthiohydantoins.
CC Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE; TRIMETHYLSILYLISOTHIOCYANATE; 2-FLUORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM TOSYLATE; 2-CHLORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM IODIDE; ACETYL CHLORIDE; TRIBUTYLTINISOTHIOCYANATE
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE; ACETYL CHLORIDE; SYNTHETIC METHOD; TRIBUTYLTINISOTHIOCYANATE; TRIMETHYLSILYLISOTHIOCYANATE; 2=CHLORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM IODIDE; 2=FLUORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM TOSYLATE
RN 108-24-7 (ACETIC ANHYDRIDE)

ANSWER 5 OF 40 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 1993:294427 BIOSIS
DN PREV199396012652
TI Studies in C-terminal sequencing: New reagents for the synthesis of peptidylthiohydantoins.
AU Shenoy, Narmada R.; Shively, John E.; Bailey, Jerome M. [Reprint author]
CS Beckman Res. Inst. City Hope, Div. Immunol., 1450 E. Duarte Rd., Duarte, CA 91010, USA
SO Journal of Protein Chemistry, (**1993**) Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 195-205.
CODEN: JPCHD2. ISSN: 0277-8033.
DT Article
LA English
ED Entered STN: 23 Jun 1993
Last Updated on STN: 3 Jan 1995
AB In previous studies aimed at the sequencing of **peptides** and proteins from the carboxy terminus, we have derivatized the C-terminus to a thiohydantoin using acetic anhydride and trimethylsilylisothiocyanate (TMS-ITC) and subsequently hydrolyzed it to form a shortened **peptide** capable of further degradation and an amino acid thiohydantoin which can be identified by reverse-phase HPLC. Current limitations to this chemistry include an inability to derivatize proline and low yields with asparagine and aspartic acid residues (Bailey et al., 1992). In an attempt to solve some of these problems, we have investigated the use of reagents other than acetic anhydride for the activation of the C-terminal carboxylic acid. These include 2-fluoro-1-methylpyridinium tosylate, 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide, and acetyl chloride. Addition of TMS-ITC to **peptides** activated by the 2-halo-pyridinium salts formed the expected peptidylthiohydantoin, but in addition formed a **peptide** chemically modified at the C-terminus which was blocked to C-terminal which was blocked to C-terminal sequence analysis. This derivative was not obtained when either acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride was used for activation. Formation of this derivative was found to require the presence of an isothiocyanate reagent in addition to the halo-pyridinum salt. **Sodium thiocyanate**, TMS-ITC, and a new reagent for thiohydantoin synthesis, tributyltinisothiocyanate (TBSn-ITC), were all found to be capable of forming this analogue. Structural elucidation of the C-terminally modified amino acid revealed it to be a 2-imino-pyridinium analogue. Formation of this C-terminally blocked **peptide** could be minimized by the use of the 2-chloro-pyridinium reagent, rather than the 2-fluoro reagent, and by performing the reaction at a temperature of 50 degree C or lower. The 2-halo-pyridinium reagents offer potential advantages over the use of acetic anhydride for activation of the C-terminal carboxylic acid. These include: milder reaction conditions, faster reaction times, and the ability to sequence through C-terminal aspartic acid. The TBSn-ITC reagent was found to be comparable to TMS-ITC for formation of peptidylthiohydantoins.
CC Biochemistry methods - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10054
Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids 10064
Biophysics - Molecular properties and macromolecules 10506
IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE; TRIMETHYLSILYLISOTHIOCYANATE; 2-FLUORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM TOSYLATE; 2-CHLORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM IODIDE; ACETYL CHLORIDE; TRIBUTYLTINISOTHIOCYANATE
IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ACETIC ANHYDRIDE; ACETYL CHLORIDE; SYNTHETIC METHOD; TRIBUTYLTINISOTHIOCYANATE; TRIMETHYLSILYLISOTHIOCYANATE; 2=CHLORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM IODIDE; 2=FLUORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM TOSYLATE
RN 108-24-7 (ACETIC ANHYDRIDE)

2290-65-5 (TRIMETHYLSILYLISOTHIOCYANATE)
58086-67-2 (2-FLUORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM TOSYLATE)
14338-32-0 (2-CHLORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM IODIDE)
75-36-5 (ACETYL CHLORIDE)
5035-65-4 (TRIBUTYLTINISOTHIOCYANATE)

2290-65-5 (TRIMETHYLSILYLISOTHIOCYANATE)
58086-67-2 (2-FLUORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM TOSYLATE)
14338-32-0 (2-CHLORO-1-METHYLPYRIDINIUM IODIDE)
75-36-5 (ACETYL CHLORIDE)
5035-65-4 (TRIBUTYLTINISOTHIOCYANATE)

Chaotropic agent

Wikipedia

Chaotropic agent

A Chaotropic agent is an agent which causes molecular structure to be disrupted; in particular, those formed by nonbonding forces such as hydrogen bonding, Van der Waals interactions, and the hydrophobic effect. Often structural features, as detected by means such as circular dichroism can be titrated in a chaotrope concentration-dependent fashion.

The most commonly used chaotropes are 6-8M urea and 6M guanidine, with urea being an uncharged molecule and guanidine being a hydrochloride salt.

High generic salts can have chaotropic properties, by shielding charges and preventing the stabilization of salt bridges. Hydrogen bonding is stronger in nonpolar media, so salts, which increase the dipole moment of the solvent, can also destabilize hydrogen bonding.

Mentioned In

Chaotropic agent is mentioned in the following topics:

submitochondrial particle

ANSWER 11 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1997:291981 BIOSIS

DN PREV199799591184

TI **Adrenomedullin** as an autocrine/paracrine apoptosis survival factor for rat endothelial cells.

AU Kato, Hiroki; Shichiri, Masayoshi [Reprint author]; Marumo, Fumiaki; Hirata, Yukio

CS Second Dep. Intern. Med., Tokyo Med. Dent. Univ., Yushima 1-5-45, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

SO Endocrinology, (**1997**) Vol. 138, No. 6, pp. 2615-2620. CODEN: ENDOAO. ISSN: 0013-7227.

DT Article

LA English

ED Entered STN: 9 Jul 1997
Last Updated on STN: 9 Jul 1997

AB **Adrenomedullin** is a potent vasorelaxant/hypotensive **peptide** recently isolated from human pheochromocytoma. We demonstrate here a novel role of this **peptide** as an apoptosis survival factor for rat endothelial calls. When rendered quiescent by serum deprivation, a **fraction** of endothelial cell cultures showed morphological and biochemical features characteristic of apoptosis. **Adrenomedullin** significantly suppressed apoptosis without inducing cell proliferation. Rat endothelial calls that contained high affinity binding sites for **adrenomedullin** expressed **adrenomedullin** gene and released the **peptide** into culture media. Addition of preimmune rabbit serum prevented apoptosis, whereas rabbit antiadrenomedullin antiserum partially, but significantly, abrogated the protective effect of the preimmune serum, suggesting its autocrine/paracrine role. Although **adrenomedullin** induced intracellular cAMP formation, other cAMP-elevating agonists, such as prostaglandin 12 and forskolin, did not affect apoptosis. Furthermore, adenosine 3',5'-cyclicmonophosphothioate Rp-isomer, a cAMP antagonist, did not block the cell survival effect of **adrenomedullin**. **Adrenomedullin** neither increased intracellular Ca-2+ concentrations nor inositol-1,4,5-trisphosphate levels in rat endothelial cells. These results demonstrate that **adrenomedullin** suppresses serum deprivation-induced apoptosis of rat endothelial cells via cAMP-independent mechanism.

CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Cardiovascular system - General and methods 14501
Endocrine - General 17002

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ADRENOMEDULLIN; CYCLIC AMP

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ADRENOMEDULLIN; AUTOCRINE/PARACRINE APOPTOSIS SURVIVAL FACTOR; CAMP; CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM; CIRCULATORY SYSTEM; CYCLIC AMP; ENDOTHELIAL CELLS; SERUM DEPRIVATION-INDUCED APOPTOSIS

ORGN Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
rat
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

RN 154835-90-2 (**ADRENOMEDULLIN**)
60-92-4 (CYCLIC AMP)

ANSWER 11 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

AN 1997:291981 BIOSIS

DN PREV199799591184

TI **Adrenomedullin** as an autocrine/paracrine apoptosis survival factor for rat endothelial cells.

AU Kato, Hiroki; Shichiri, Masayoshi [Reprint author]; Marumo, Fumiaki; Hirata, Yukio

CS Second Dep. Intern. Med., Tokyo Med. Dent. Univ., Yushima 1-5-45, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, Japan

SO Endocrinology, (**1997**) Vol. 138, No. 6, pp. 2615-2620.
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DT Article

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CC Biochemistry studies - General 10060
Cardiovascular system - General and methods 14501
Endocrine - General 17002

IT Major Concepts
Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Cardiovascular System (Transport and Circulation); Endocrine System (Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis)

IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
ADRENOMEDULLIN; CYCLIC AMP

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
ADRENOMEDULLIN; AUTOCRINE/PARACRINE APOPTOSIS SURVIVAL FACTOR; CAMP; CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM; CIRCULATORY SYSTEM; CYCLIC AMP; ENDOTHELIAL CELLS; SERUM DEPRIVATION-INDUCED APOPTOSIS

ORGN Classifier
Muridae 86375
Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia
Organism Name
rat
Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

RN 154835-90-2 (**ADRENOMEDULLIN**)
60-92-4 (CYCLIC AMP)

ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN 1998:236834 CAPLUS
DN 128:255997
ED Entered STN: 25 Apr 1998
TI Measurement of plasma and urinary **adrenomedullin** in patients with IgA nephropathy
AU Kubo, Atsushi; Iwano, Masayuki; Minamino, Naoto; Sato, Hiroaki; Nishino, Toshihiko; Hirata, Eiji; Akai, Yasuhiro; Shiiki, Hideo; Kitamura, Kazuo; Kangawa, Kenji; Matsuo, Hisayuki; Dohi, Kazuhiro
CS 1st Dep. Internal Medicine, Nara Medical University, Nara, Japan
SO Nephron (**1998**), 78(4), 389-394
CODEN: NPRNAY; ISSN: 0028-2766
PB S. Karger AG
DT Journal
LA English
CC 14-12 (Mammalian Pathological Biochemistry)
Section cross-reference(s): 15
AB Plasma and urinary **adrenomedullin** (AM) concns. were measured in patients with IgA nephropathy using a specific RIA. The plasma AM concns. were higher and the urinary AM levels were lower in patients than in healthy volunteers. Plasma AM concns. showed a pos. correlation with serum creatinine, blood urea N, and **fractional** excretions of Na and K, whereas urinary AM levels correlated neg. with serum creatinine and blood urea N. Renal biopsy specimens of patients without renal failure were scored for activity (percentage of glomeruli demonstrating cellular crescent formation, degree of mesangial proliferation and interstitial infiltration; total score=9). Urinary levels were lower in the group with a high activity (score 3-9) as compared with the group with a low activity (score 0-2) based on renal biopsy. Urinary levels of AM are affected by the degree of the activity in IgA nephropathy, and AM may participate in the pathophysiol. of IgA nephropathy.
ST **adrenomedullin** blood urine IgA nephropathy
IT Kidney, disease
(IgA nephropathy; blood plasma and urinary **adrenomedullin** in patients with IgA nephropathy)
IT Blood plasma
Urine
(blood plasma and urinary **adrenomedullin** in patients with IgA nephropathy)
IT 85637-73-6, Atrial natriuretic **peptide** 114471-18-0, Brain natriuretic **peptide** 154835-90-2, **Adrenomedullin**
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(blood plasma and urinary **adrenomedullin** in patients with IgA nephropathy)
IT 57-13-6, Urea, biological studies 60-27-5, Creatinine
RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(blood; blood plasma and urinary **adrenomedullin** in patients with IgA nephropathy)
IT 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(urinary; blood plasma and urinary **adrenomedullin** in patients with IgA nephropathy)

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d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:28:36 ON 03 MAR 2006)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 11:28:55 ON 03
     MAR 2006
L1            68 S (ADRENOMEDULLIN BIND? PROTEIN)
L2            34 DUPLICATE REMOVE L1 (34 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L3             0 S L2 AND FRACTION?
L4             0 S L2 AND DISSOC?
L5          7737 S ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L6           189 S L5 AND FRACTION?
L7             0 S L6 AND C18?
L8           146 S L6 AND PEPTIDE?
L9            68 DUPLICATE REMOVE L8 (78 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L10           25 S L9 AND PD<2001

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10/070,853
L/Cook 3/3/06

d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:17:22 ON 01 MAR 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:17:34 ON 01 MAR 2006

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L1             0 S (SODIUM THIOCYANANTE)
L2          3935 S (SODIUM THIOCYANATE)
L3            67 S L2 AND PEPTIDE?
L4           149 S L2 AND FRACTION?
L5             2 S L2 AND C18?
L6             2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7             8 S L3 AND L4
L8             4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9             1 S L2 AND ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L10         7727 S ADRENOMEDULLIN
L11            1 S L10 AND (CHAOTROPIC?)
L12           68 S (CHAOTROPIC AND REVIEW)
L13           56 DUPLICATE REMOVE L12 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14            0 S (DEFIN? CHAOTROPIC?)
L15            0 S L13 AND ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L16            1 S L10 AND L2
L17            2 S L8 AND UREA?
L18           72 S L10 AND DISSOCIAT?
L19            0 S L18 AND FRACTION?
L20           61 S L18 AND PEPTIDE?
L21           29 DUPLICATE REMOVE L20 (32 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22            0 S L21 AND L2
L23           13 S L21 AND PD<2001
L24            0 S L10 AND (REVERSE BIND?)
L25         1045 S L10 AND BIND?
L26          135 S L25 AND FRAGMENT?
L27            9 S L10 AND C18?
L28            9 DUPLICATE REMOVE L27 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:17:22 ON 01 MAR 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:17:34 ON 01 MAR 2006

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L1             0 S (SODIUM THIOCYANANTE)
L2          3935 S (SODIUM THIOCYANATE)
L3            67 S L2 AND PEPTIDE?
L4           149 S L2 AND FRACTION?
L5             2 S L2 AND C18?
L6             2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7             8 S L3 AND L4
L8             4 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9             1 S L2 AND ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L10         7727 S ADRENOMEDULLIN
L11            1 S L10 AND (CHAOTROPIC?)
L12           68 S (CHAOTROPIC AND REVIEW)
L13           56 DUPLICATE REMOVE L12 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14            0 S (DEFIN? CHAOTROPIC?)
L15            0 S L13 AND ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L16            1 S L10 AND L2
L17            2 S L8 AND UREA?
L18           72 S L10 AND DISSOCIAT?
L19            0 S L18 AND FRACTION?
L20           61 S L18 AND PEPTIDE?
L21           29 DUPLICATE REMOVE L20 (32 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L22            0 S L21 AND L2
L23           13 S L21 AND PD<2001
L24            0 S L10 AND (REVERSE BIND?)
L25         1045 S L10 AND BIND?
L26          135 S L25 AND FRAGMENT?
L27            9 S L10 AND C18?
L28            9 DUPLICATE REMOVE L27 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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10/070,853
LJ Code 3/3/06

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:25:28 ON 03 MAR 2006)

     FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:25:39 ON 03
     MAR 2006
L1          7737 S ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L2             0 S (SODIUM THIOCYANANTE)
L3         57427 S THIOCYANATE?
L4          9857 S L3 AND SODIUM
L5             1 S L4 AND L1
L6             1 S L1 AND L3
L7             1 S L6 AND L5

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:25:28 ON 03 MAR 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 12:25:39 ON 03 MAR 2006

L1	7737	S	ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L2	0	S	(SODIUM THIOCYANANTE)
L3	57427	S	THIOCYANATE?
L4	9857	S	L3 AND SODIUM
L5	1	S	L4 AND L1
L6	1	S	L1 AND L3
L7	1	S	L6 AND L5

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L/Cook 3/3/06

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:17:22 ON 01 MAR 2006)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CAPLUS, EMBASE, MEDLINE, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:17:34 ON 01 MAR 2006

L1	0	S (SODIUM THIOCYANANTE)
L2	3935	S (SODIUM THIOCYANATE)
L3	67	S L2 AND PEPTIDE?
L4	149	S L2 AND FRACTION?
L5	2	S L2 AND C18?
L6	2	DUPLICATE REMOVE L5 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L7	8	S L3 AND L4
L8	4	DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (4 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L9	1	S L2 AND ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L10	7727	S ADRENOMEDULLIN
L11	1	S L10 AND (CHAOTROPIC?)
L12	68	S (CHAOTROPIC AND REVIEW)
L13	56	DUPLICATE REMOVE L12 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L14	0	S (DEFIN? CHAOTROPIC?)
L15	0	S L13 AND ADRENOMEDULLIN?
L16	1	S L10 AND L2